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the continuance of the social separation between the races in the South, and would recommend those to read it who think there is no ground for maintaining a social and moral quarantine against the negro even where he exists in large numbers; but as an argument for the unimprovability of the negro race, the ultimate futility of negro education, and the early or remote extinction of the negro element in our population, it is weak, built upon fallacious reasoning, and unsound scientific theories.

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A History of Political Theories: From Luther to Montesquieu.

By WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905. Pp. xii + 459.

Students of political philosophy, and that larger and growing body of students who are now attracted by that broad field of social science described by the title of sociology, must have no small interest in so excellent a piece of work in the history of social philosophy as that which is the subject of this review. The admirable series of studies in the history of political theory begun by Professor Dunning in his first volume, *Political Theories Ancient and Medieval*, which appeared in 1902, is now followed by this second volume, which brings the history of political theories from Luther to Montesquieu.

It has been noticed long since, and perhaps by no one with more appreciation than by Bosanquet in his *Philosophical Theory of the State*, that there have been only two productive periods in political philosophy: the period of the Greek city-state, the period of Plato and Aristotle with echoes from Polybius and Cicero; and the modern period of awakened national self-consciousness. Luther marks an important epoch of time, a magnificent panorama of events by which we conveniently separate the modern world from the mediæval. Bodin rather than Luther must be taken as the inaugurator of the second productive period in political philosophy, if judged by the place assigned to him as the first of the great modern masters in political theory. This second volume is more compact than the first. From Luther to Montesquieu we traverse about two centuries, from the Sophists to Machiavelli approximately twenty centuries.

The volume opens with a chapter on the Reformation, in which the political theories of the four great Protestants, Luther, Melancthon, Zwingli, and Calvin, are noticed, followed by an examination

of the more systematic treatises which expound the antimonarchic doctrines that reflect the struggle of Europe against the oncoming absolutism of the new monarchy—the *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos*, the work of George Buchanan; the *Systematic Politics* of John Althaus (Johannes Althusius); and the astute *De Rege et Regis Institutionis* of the Spanish Jesuit, Mariana.

Bodin, Grotius, Hobbes, Locke, and Montesquieu each have the distinction of a separate chapter devoted to their political philosophy. Between Bodin and Grotius falls a chapter on the Catholic controversialists and jurists; among them, Bellarmin, Barclay, Suarez, and Campanella. Between Grotius and Hobbes come two studies, first a survey of the English political philosophy before the Puritan revolution, embracing a notice of the commentators on the common law like Glanville, Richard Nigel, and Bracton, lawyers like Sir John Fortescue and Sir Edward Coke, and writers of the Tudor century like Moore and Hooker; and, second, the theories of the Puritan Revolution.

Between Hobbes and Locke we are asked to turn aside for a study of the development of continental theory during the age of Louis XIV. Spinoza, Pufendorf, and Bossuet receive commanding attention; Leibniz and Fenelon are considered as classing within the minor currents of continental theory. In passing from Locke to Montesquieu, Johann Christian Wolff, Frederick the Great, Bolingbroke, Hume, and Vico are considered—Germans, Englishmen, and Italian. This array of names and hint of historical episode give some intimation of the vast labor requisite for pronouncing qualified judgment on such a number of writers of books. But this self-imposed task has been well performed.

If I were to venture to name the distinguishing excellence of this volume, I should say it is the fine sense of proportion that guides the author in the distribution and arrangement of his ponderous material. Professor Dunning skilfully accords the great epochs and the great names their due place and importance, without neglecting to give a fair measure of recognition to minor currents and lesser lights. The order of subjects is not always chronological—it could not well be so; but it is always logical, and always guided careful weighing of inner relations of men and events. There is enough reference to contemporary history to guide the student not too unfamiliar with the setting of the great treatises in the real world of strife and conflict. Occasionally one finds himself wishing for a change of

emphasis, or the citation of omitted facts; as, for example, when the author, speaking of the political ideas of New England, does perhaps not sufficiently guard himself, leaving the impressions that the ideas of Roger Williams were the sole political ideas of New England.

Professor Dunning is placing the English-speaking world of scholars under great obligations for supplying so the great need of a reliable and readable treatise in English on the history of political theory. We hope a third volume will in time be added to complete this history, so conceived as to embrace the story of the new work in history, politics, and law, as well as the widening of social science as marked by the rise of sociology.

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Colonial Administration. (The Citizens Library.) By PAUL S. REINSCH. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. viii + 422.

The task of colonial administration set before the American people in the last few years has turned public attention to a consideration of the methods adopted by other nations in handling this delicate matter. Among the several volumes appearing on this subject is one by Mr. Reinsch which will command attention. He might have considered the means employed by the English, French, Dutch, and other nations; he might have traced certain factors of control through the policy adopted by each of these governments; or he might have considered each of the most important colonies along these several lines of administration. Most wisely he chose the latter method. It pre-assumes that the real success of the colonial method is to be found in its development in the colony rather than in its theoretical aspects in the mother-country or fatherland. The several lines along which Mr. Heinsch examines the principal colonies of the world are education and general social improvement, finance, currency and banking, communication, agricultural and industrial development, public lands, labor, and defense. The treatment is purely descriptive. The author has no theories to exploit, and makes but few criticisms in the condensed space at his command. The Philippine revenue act of 1904 he regards as the most sweeping measure of taxation ever devised. "The government has certainly been successful," he says, "in discovering all possible objects of taxation; it remains to be seen what effect this measure will have on